

The Washington Times

Published Evening and Sunday at
THE MUNSEY BUILDING,
Penn. Ave., between 13th and 14th Sts.
New York Office: 415 Fifth Ave.
Chicago Office: 422 Marquette Building
Boston Office: 100 Journal Building

Daily, one year.....\$3.00
Sunday, one year.....\$2.50

FRANK A. MUNSEY

The Times is served in the city of Washington and District of Columbia by newsboys, who deliver and collect for the paper on their own account at the rate of 6 cents a week for the Evening and 5 cents a copy for the Sunday edition.

Readers going away during the summer may have The Washington Times forwarded to their summer address by notifying The Times office. Evening edition, for a short period, 6 cents a week; Evening and Sunday, 11 cents, payable in advance.

SUNDAY, JUNE 24, 1906.

Need of Discrimination.

The Times is not one of those who feel that participation in some of the phases of practical politics will do injury to the cause of organized labor. It has noted for a good many years that every other interest that wants recognition at the hands of the lawmakers mixes in politics or lobbies with the statesmen. To figure out the propriety of protected interests giving campaign funds to help carry elections, while denying the right of organized labor to contribute its votes where they will have the best effect, is a pretty difficult job.

There are some people who affect grave fear of the effect which labor's participation in politics will have on the organizations. But experience in England, Australia, New Zealand, and elsewhere does not justify that fear. Labor is strictly in politics in these countries, and it is accomplishing great benefits for itself and for the common good.

Conceding all this, it is desired to sound a word of warning about methods. Members of the House have been receiving copies of a circular certificate of character; a list of members who are said to have been fair and friendly toward labor legislation. After some study of this list—chiefly interesting for the names it does not contain—it is apparent that no definite plan or purpose could have actuated its makers. Some men are listed as fair who have no right in the list; and some are omitted for whose omission it is exceedingly difficult to find good reason.

This list represents the view of only a single organization, but it ought not to do injustice. No list ought to be made public unless accompanied by a key or index, explaining the basis on which judgment was formed. Labor will do itself injury if it is hasty or unjust. It cannot afford to accept mere demagogues as its friends, any more than it can afford to denounce as its enemies men who have merely chanced to arouse the prejudice of some labor lobbyist.

Every practical consideration should move labor to be cautious in preparing a list of its friends or enemies. The fact that a man has opposed some one of a list of measures in which labor is interested ought not necessarily to condemn him. All the circumstances and surroundings should be considered, and a few decisive, cardinal measures would better be made the test than to require that a legislator must have voted for every item in a long program.

The Circus Trust.

The cruel war is over, and the rival circus octopi are to lie down together in harmony. The circus business is no mean enterprise. It takes many millions to organize one of the huge tented attractions, and the highest order of business capacity to manage it. Phineas T. Barnum's genius gave the world the modern circus, and in connection therewith announced his famous and uncontroverted principle that the people love to be humbugged.

In the consolidation that has just taken place, it is announced, the Forepaugh-Sells outfits are sold by the Bailey heirs to the Ringling Brothers, who, in alliance with the Barnum & Bailey concern, lineal descendant of the original Barnum's "greatest show on earth," become the trust. The Barnum & Bailey people control the Buffalo Bill show, and the Wallace Brothers, who have been the warring faction for some seasons, are next year to come in. This is community of interest established.

While we are pleased to read that Standard Oil is to be prosecuted and put in jail, and learn with approval that sundry railroad presidents who have lately cut off free passes are being considered for striped suits, yet we cannot but urge that the Department of Justice is overlooking a great opportunity every day it delays to throw the hooks into the circus combination. Individual initiative and opportunity will never stand the blight of eliminating competition. We foresee the time when giants will not be allowed to grow above nine feet tall, when bearded ladies will be required to shave at intervals in order to maintain something like uniformity, and when the

salaries of \$10,000 beauties will be reduced to \$9,900.

Already there has been damning evidence of the fell intent to cut off the heritage of the "splendid free triumphal parade through the streets of our beautiful city at 10:30, free exhibition at the circus grounds." Some of the circuses have done away with the free parade, and we have read, hoping the while against hope that it might not be true, that the "courtesies" traditionally extended the editor, the town council, county officers, and other influential citizens, are being put on a cash basis. Elephants that do not drink, and for which consequently there will be no opportunity to carry water, will come next; and it is intimated that the red lemonade is to be bleached.

By the memory of the pristine glories of "King Cole," of "The Only Barnum," of "The Mighty Forepaugh," of "The Unequaled Sells," of Van Amburgh, and "Howe's Great London Show," and the Ringlings, the Wallaces, and the Baileys of the simple, unsyndicated days, we appeal to the law department of the nation to hop to this circus trust and smash it into impalpable little smithereens before it is everlasting too late. There are some impositions that even the patience of the American people will not stand.

Three Minutes for a Fire.

An alarm of fire was sounded a few minutes before midnight, a day or so ago, in one of the most thickly settled sections of the city. While a colored man ran to and fro, hunting a fire-alarm, a mounted policeman dropped off his bicycle at a patrol box and laconically telephoned a police station to "send up an engine."

In less than two minutes the engine was at the scene of the fire. In less than a minute more the fire was out.

The blaze had started in a woodshed within carrying distance of a long row of houses. Even the three minutes which elapsed before it was extinguished was sufficient time for it to grow into a great flame and threaten the whole neighborhood. Yet it was caught so quickly and put out with so little delay that the item was not worth printing in the next day's papers.

The incident is a fine illustration of the benefits a modern city enjoys without realizing them. In the old days, with buckets to pass and a hand engine to work, with only cisterns for the water supply, the whole row of houses might easily have been burned. Today three minutes are required to end all the danger.

No calculation of the annual saving of property by similar promptness comes to mind. But such fires are numerous here in Washington, and the possibility of damage to adjoining buildings always exists. It is assuredly not beyond reason to say that a hundred times the cost of the Fire Department is saved the people of the Capital every year.

And there is no means even to guess at the saving due to the watchfulness of the fire officials. Most blazes used to originate in waste and debris which were allowed to lie about in the cellars of stores and business houses. These days, a fire marshal and competent assistants inspect all such buildings, direct the tenants how to safeguard them against the danger of fire, and secure their neighbors against carelessness by compelling the occupant to observe the law to that end.

Next time the fire bell rings think of that midnight blaze and the scant three minutes during which it threatened the homes nearby. It will adjust your ideas of the local government.

Mr. Rockefeller seems to have gone abroad just at the right time.

DUKE SUES A SINGER FOR USING HIS NAME

PARIS, June 23.—The ancient ducal name De Trevis is the subject of a law suit, in which the present duke seeks to prevent a vaudeville "chanteuse" from using his patronymic as a stage name. "Mlle. de Trevis" refused to drop the name, by which she is best known, upon the request of the duke, and her manager also declined to cease advertising it.

The duke is now trying to obtain legal redress for the "dishonor" attached to his name by the singer.

STARTED AVALANCHE TOURISTS ARE SUED

GENEVA, June 23.—A Swiss peasant named Dupel is suing a party of tourists for starting an avalanche which destroyed a flock of his sheep in the mountains. Dupel declares that the tourists were slinging at the top of their lungs, and that the noise-loosened the stones and snow which entombed his flock.

WORLD'S DEEPEST MINE SUNK TO 4,300 FEET

MELBOURNE, June 23.—The deepest gold mine in the world is at Bendigo, Victoria, where the shafts of the New Chum mine have just reached a depth of 4,300 feet, or three-quarters of a mile. Airiferous veins, yielding one ounce of gold to the ton, is taken from this wonderful mine.

FAIRBANKS SNUBS POLITICAL RIVAL

Personal Feeling Between Vice President and Wisconsin Senator Is Warm.

OLD SORES WERE REOPENED

Indiana Statesman Disclaims Any Intention to Ignore La Follette—Rupture Is Sensation of Capitol.

An ancient feud between Vice President Fairbanks and Senator La Follette of Wisconsin reached the stage of Senate session yesterday when the Senator from Wisconsin practically accused the presiding officer of the Senate of unfairness in his treatment of him. The quarrel between these two men, both regarded as likely candidates for the Republican nomination for President, and which may yet develop further sensational phases, dates back two years, to the National Convention of 1904, when the Indiana organization, headed by Fairbanks, was a factor in excluding the La Follette delegation from the convention. It has had various developments since then, of which the most open and public was yesterday's.

La Follette Shows Fight.

Senator La Follette some days ago introduced a resolution authorizing the President to withdraw from entry all coal, lignite, and oil-bearing lands within the public domain, in order to conserve the country's fuel supply, and to prevent further monopoly of these commodities. Yesterday he sought recognition repeatedly to call it up, and the Vice President failed to see him. Finally, while La Follette was on his feet, Senator Proctor got up to call up the agricultural appropriation bill, of which the Senator's resolution was a feature. He was recognized, and immediately afterward La Follette interrupted, saying he had been repeatedly trying to get recognition but had failed, and asking unanimous consent to take up his resolution with the understanding that the agricultural bill should come after it. With a tone of decided asperity he remarked that he considered his resolution fully as important as immediate consideration of the agricultural bill.

There was no objection, which was equivalent to the granting of unanimous consent; but a few moments later, following some desultory remarks by other Senators, the Vice President turned to Senator Proctor and asked the question on the motion to take up the agricultural bill. At this Senator La Follette again protested that he had asked unanimous consent, and as there was no objection he assumed it was granted. The Vice President finally put once more the request for unanimous consent, and the Senators, including La Follette and Gallinger, objected.

The Wisconsin man subsided for the moment, and when the motion was put on the agricultural bill, he again rose. "If I cannot get myself heard in any other way," he explained, "I will say what I have to say on my resolution during the debate on this measure."

The Vice President ruled that the motion to consider the agricultural bill was not debatable, and again La Follette sat down. Then other Senators rose, and securing recognition, proceeded to debate the agricultural measure. La Follette, incensed against the attitude of the chair, presently went to the desk and had a conversation with Fairbanks. It developed afterward that he was entering further protest against what he insisted was unfair treatment which had been accorded to him by the more than strict enforcement of rules that were not enforced at all against any other Senator. Fairbanks insisted that he was not unfair and had not been.

Later La Follette went to the official reporters to say that he wanted no changes made in the record as to the colloquy that had taken place between himself and the Vice President. He learned that the latter had already asked for the sheets containing this part of the record, and wished to make some changes. La Follette declined to consent to this, and intimated that he proposed to have this record accurately preserved and to use it, in connection with other excerpts from the session's record, in making some remarks later, concerning the treatment he had received at the hands of the presiding officer.

Fairbanks Sends for La Follette. Still later in the day Vice President Fairbanks sent for Senator La Follette and assured him that he had been entirely wrong in assuming that there was a disposition to unfair treatment. La Follette went away declining to be satisfied.

Fairbanks Ignored State Ticket.

During the national campaign in the fall of 1904, Fairbanks spoke in Milwaukee and La Follette occupied a box during the meeting. The audience was not enthusiastic in its reception of the Vice-presidential candidate, who in turn made no mention of the State ticket headed by La Follette.

When next the orbits of the twain crossed, Fairbanks was Vice President and La Follette Senator. That was last winter. The Fairbanks household gave a reception to the Senators and La Follette was not invited. This incident was followed by what La Follette regarded as unfair treatment of himself. The affair was the sensation of the day in Congressional circles, and now everybody is wondering whether La Follette will carry it further.

HISTORY OF BOER WAR PUBLISHED BY BRITISH

LONDON, June 23.—Four years after the peace in South Africa the first volume of the British official history of the Boer war is ready for publication. This period of preparation compares favorably with the ten years occupied by the German general staff in preparing their official history of the war of 1870. The complete work will consist of four volumes, the last of which will be published within a year.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO ALL MUSIC LOVERS

Miss Upcraft for Concert.

It is said that Miss Upcraft, director of music in the National Cathedral School for Girls, may enter the concert field soon. Miss Upcraft achieved some notable results during her service as school near St. Alban's, and was particularly effective in her work with Anton Kasper on the commencement program. She is unusually talented and adds to a clear technique an impressive sense of the composer's moods.

De Reszke's Visit.

Some excitement was recently caused among the musical colony in the City of Mexico when it was learned that one of the hotel registers contained the signature of Jean de Reszke. Even the most devoted followers of the celebrated singer had not heard that he contemplated a visit to this country, and the whole town was anxious to know the cause of excitement that the great singer had come among its people. It was soon learned, however, that Mr. de Reszke was a mining prospector from New York and not only was not a singer, but had probably not heard of his namesake on the other side.

Mrs. McKee to Stay in Town.

Mrs. Henry Hunt McKee, organist and choir director of St. Michael and All Angels' Church, has determined to spend her summer in Washington and continue teaching the students who will remain in town. Mrs. McKee will not be at St. Michael and All Angels' during the vacation season and is open to the suggestion that she should substitute for organists who will leave Washington for any length of time, or even for a Sunday. Mrs. McKee is one of the successful accompanists in Washington and her services in this regard have done so much for concert and church singers. Her musical services at St. Michael and All Angels' were among the notable events of the past season, not only for their merit alone, but for the number of singers whom she has presented for the first time to the local public.

Opera Stars' Triumph.

Melba and Caruso are two of the artists who are just now pre-eminent in the opera season in London. Both are coming over to sing with the British public and their work recently in the performance of "Rigoletto" formed an epoch in the musical history of the English capital. Both received an ovation and Caruso is said never to have been in better voice.

Waldecker Recital.

Mrs. M. R. Waldecker will give her annual pupils' recital on Tuesday evening in Carroll Institute hall, Tenth street northwest. The young musicians will be assisted by a section of the Marine Band, under the direction of Lieutenant Santelmann, who will present the diplomas to the class.

Mascagni's New Opera.

Mascagni is again scoring with his latest opera, "Amica." This celebrated composer has written many of the things since "Cavalleria Rusticana," but "Amica" is said to come nearer the standard the young Italian set in his first great success than any of his other writings. The opera has just been presented in Cologne, and has achieved a notable triumph.

Miss Carew to Sing.

Miss Pauline Carew, who sang so acceptably last Sunday at St. Michael and All Angels' Church, has been requested to sing again with the choir and will be among the assisting soloists today. Miss Carew will sing Holden's "By the Waters of Babylon." Her voice is a rich mezzo-soprano, which shows marked improvement since earlier in the year.

Song Service Tonight.

A special program of music has been arranged for presentation tonight by the choir of St. Michael and All Angels' Church under the direction of Mrs. Henry Hunt McKee, organist and choir director.

NEW YORK'S BIGGEST CLUB, THE "DISCOURAGED CLUB"

Has Its Headquarters in Madison Square, Holds Daily Meetings, and Membership in It Is Enforced.

NEW YORK, June 23.—New York's Discouraged Club has its headquarters in Madison square, with branches all over the city. In the last history of the metropolis is a long chapter of discouragement, and this fact was strongly emphasized by the tales of woe gathered in the square one morning last week, which impressed the truth as told by Samuel Johnson, when he said, "Where there is no hope there can be no endeavor."

Club Meets in the Park.

It was 11 o'clock in the morning when a visit was made to Madison square, but they did not go to the square, and the wheels of industry are turning at their maximum speed in workshop, shop, and office, when persons who work are at their employment, there were found seated on the benches 318 men, ranging in ages from nineteen to seventy years. The average age about twenty-eight. After the observer had mentally separated from the mass those who apparently had come to the club for a temporary lull, or were taking a little out on their hour or day of rest, there were many who evidently belonged to the Discouraged Club.

Director of the Church, Miss Anna Ulke.

The service will begin at 8 o'clock, and will include the following program: Organ Solo.....Gullmant Professional-Hymn No. 356—"Onward, Christian Soldiers." Morley Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.....Buck Offertory—"Come Unto Me, Ye Weary".....Robaudi Misses Flora Belcher and Anna Ulke.

"Hark, Hark My Soul" Harry R. Shelley Miss Maud Fowler and Choir. "Gloria".....The Rev. Henry Thomas. Misses Lillian Lewis and Flora Bernheimer. "With Verdure Clad" (from Creation).....Miss N. A. Peterson. "O, Taste and See".....Marston Misses Claire Wonderley and Flora Bernheimer. Maj. N. H. Camp and Hugh Zel. "Just as I Am".....Del Regio Misses Lillian Lewis and Anna Ulke. "O Thou That Tellest" (from Messiah).....Handel Miss Bernheimer and Choir. Awarding of medals and prizes by the Rev. Henry Thomas. Recessional-Hymn No. 673. Grand March (from Attilla) Mendelssohn.

Again Ellen Beach Yaw.

Admirers of Ellen Beach Yaw, the long range vocal artist, will probably be interested to know that since she achieved so many triumphs abroad she is now engaged in attracting the attention of Los Angeles. This American girl, who first came before the public by reason of her remarkable range, has manifestly developed into a genuine artist, if press reports from Europe and the Rev. Henry Thomas, credited. Miss Yaw is singing herself hard and fast into the hearts of the Californians, and probably some time in the near future Washington will have an opportunity to judge for itself.

Student's Concert.

The annual pupils' recital by Miss Anna Ulke was given last Tuesday evening in Gunton Temple Memorial Church, when the assisting musicians were Mrs. Theodore L. Holbrook, violinist, and Harry H. R. Helwig, bass. Pupils' recitals, as a rule, are not the most interesting affairs known to the musical world, but Miss Ulke's students played exceptionally well, the younger pupils acquitting themselves with much credit to themselves and their teacher. The entire program was as follows:

Spanish Dance, op. 12, No. 1, Moszkowski Miss Ethel Killman. a-Waltz.....Gullit b-The Fair.....Gullit c-Philip Greasley.....Gullit d-Dollie's Dream and Awakening.....Oesten Miss Helen Barbee. Scherzo.....Miss Edna Ennis. a-Rosary.....Nevin b-Adagio.....White c-Sonatina.....Beethoven d-Trumpeter's Serenade.....Spindler Miss Ruth Starvatt. Sorrentina.....Lack Miss Maude Boland. Une Perle.....Behr William Feldhaus. a-Romance from Concerto, op. 22.....Grieg b-An den Fruhlings.....Grieg Mrs. Theodore L. Holbrook. Happy Farmer.....Schumann Arthur Greeley. Schottische.....Behr Miss Elizabeth Freund. (Violin obligato by Ernest Semelenty). a-Idio.....Lack b-Scarf Dance.....Chamnade Miss Ethel Killman. Gay Butterflies.....Grieg Miss Mamie Killman. a-In the Beautiful Land of Nod.....Green b-Happy Days.....Strakosky Harry H. R. Helwig. II Trovatore.....Verdi-Dorn Miss Elmer Elmer. a-Valse.....Chopin Miss Dorothy Holbrook. Polka.....Howard b-Valse.....Durand Miss Alice Moran. a-Ave Maria.....Schubert-Wilhelms b-Serenade.....Pierne Mrs. Theodore L. Holbrook. Moreau en forme d'Etude. Wollenhaupt Miss Ethel Killman. Papillon.....Grieg Miss Catherine Holbrook. The Pride of the Ball.....Verner Miss Louise Einstein.

CORNELL CREW FIRST AND GEORGETOWN LAST

(Continued from First Page.)

The last three-quarters of a mile it was only a question of who would finish second. The Syracuse eight led until the last hundred feet, starting always, but the jerky stroke had too much upon the strength of the men, and Pennsylvania slid by them in time to take the place.

Rowing steadily, but outclassed from the first, the Wisconsin crew crossed fourth, still behind Syracuse.

Five lengths still further back was Columbia.

Last But Game.

Georgetown finished so far in the rear that the steward yacht did not wait for her, but pushed ahead to see the leaders finish.

The freshman race, won by Syracuse, might have had a different ending if the Badger crew had not run into the swell of the tugboat Norwich, which had business in these waters at that time and possibly deprived the Westerners of a victory that would have been very popular.

Syracuse caught the water first in this race and was never headed. Cornell rowed second for the entire distance. Wisconsin, starting fourth, kept well within reach of the leaders all the way, and half mile from the finish, began a sprint that bade fair to carry them to the lead, but for the long-rolling sweep kicked up by the Norwich. The Badger shell was thrown out of its course, the men splashed pitifully, and when they had pulled themselves away from the trouble it was too late to win. Syracuse crossed the line nearly two lengths in front. Cornell, however, the unlucky Western crew by less than a second. Columbia and Pennsylvania, outclassed, finished fourth and fifth, away back.

Four to Cornell.

The varsity four-oared contest was Cornell's from the pistol shot. The Ithacans caught the water first, increased their lead at every stroke, and finished laughing. Syracuse rowed second and most of the way, crossing four lengths behind the leaders, while Columbia and Pennsylvania were left in the rear.

In every race the crews bore the ordeal splendidly and recovered quickly. Neither the men nor the coaches had any excuses to offer when they did not finish first.

The town is in the throes of a mild celebration tonight. Cornell and Syracuse collegians having bought out the village freerackmen.

Mrs. Courtney, wife of the Cornell coach, held a reception at the Nelson House. She saw her husband's crews win two races and the Ithaca college men hailed her as their mascot tonight.

How Georgetown Classmen Fought Against Big Odds

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 23.—Outwitted and outaged the Georgetown University crew was defeated here today and came in last after one of the greatest races ever rowed by a Blue and Gray crew.

For over three miles the frail eight kept hammering away and finished but a few scant lengths behind the Columbia crew. New York University came up around 5:30 and the observation train was drenched. The crews did not take to the water until after 6 o'clock and then conditions were favorable, for the water was as still as a mill pond, the wind being the least little bit against the outside crews.

Got Good Start.

All got away together, Georgetown rowing the fifth position. Columbia, nearest inshore, began to move away and held the lead, with Georgetown and Pennsylvania close up. Cornell began to move here and went up with Columbia, Georgetown dropping back. The Blue and Gray men were rowing a thirty-four stroke.

Syracuse was the first to show after a distance of about a half mile and Georgetown was back in the rack, but full of fight. At St. Andrew's, the Jesuit institution here, Georgetown was last, with Syracuse first, Columbia second, and Cornell third.

Cornell here took the lead and Georgetown started to make its move. Fitzgerald was working for all that was in him, but the stroke was not raised to any appreciable extent, Georgetown and Pennsylvania crews fighting it out. Cornell was with the company.

Box to Bow.

Georgetown dropped back to fourth with Wisconsin in the fifth position. At the ice house, Syracuse went to the front of the three remaining crews. Georgetown and Wisconsin were fighting bow and bow, with a little advantage in favor of the men from the West. The Badgers' beef proved too much for the men from Rock creek, and they were compelled to fall back. Their stroke had gone down to thirty-two, and all of the crews were rowing the same.

At the half mile and a half mark Syracuse had made good the distance, and was contending with the leaders. Across the still waters could be heard the voices of the coxswains and the running of the slides. It was anybody's race, and the people on the train were yelling themselves wild with delight.

Landry, the Canadian featherweight in the Georgetown boat, was calling up to them, but the beef was not there. They appeared to have only that superb form which was the wonderment of the crowd. The sun had now appeared, and the race was being rowed under as favorable auspices as the stewards could desire. Fitzgerald was hammering away and was calling upon the coxswain to get out of slides but the machine-like precision was as rhythmic as they had been taught.

Cornell's greyhound stroke appeared to be all in; his head was on his breast, but that was only a mannerism of his. Georgetown started up the sweep and threatened for a time to overhaul Columbia, but the effort proved unavailing, as the beef and brawn in the Blue and White boat was laid to it, and the youth of the Jesuit boys had to succumb.

Again Moved Up.

The positions remained unchanged until around the bridge. Georgetown was back in the rack, and seemed to be hopelessly there. Again the Blue and Gray men moved up and again Columbia staved off the oncoming eight. It was a grand fight for the fifth position. Much money had been wagered on these two crews, and the men realized it. Georgetown challenged again and again, but Columbia was there to stay, and held its royal safe in last place. Pennsylvania was coming back, and by this time

Georgetown had gained slightly on the Columbia men. It was rumored that Pennsylvania was all in.

Columbia passed under the bridge a few lengths ahead of the Blue and Gray. Cornell had now assumed a commanding position, and was going to the front, with Pennsylvania in second place, Syracuse in third, and Wisconsin in fourth. It was all that the coxswains could do to keep the men in the boats at it. Pennsylvania was proving the assertion that it had a good crew. Past the bridge there was a great fight for the second place between Syracuse and Pennsylvania, first one would go to the front and then the other.

Columbia and Georgetown were sawing, although Georgetown was cutting down the New Yorkers' lead slightly.

Never Flinched.

A half mile from the finish the Georgetown boys, while beaten, never gave up, never flinched. They did not know what it was to flinch. Fitzgerald was gritting his teeth and driving like mad. Here the first weakness in form began to show itself, and they gave up their machine like motion. The stewards had their machine up on them and passed them in order to keep an eye on the other crews. Georgetown went on and finished in 20 minutes and 36 seconds, Columbia beating it by a little less than 17 seconds. Cornell won in 19 minutes and 34.5 seconds, with Penn second, Syracuse third, Wisconsin fourth.

Edmunds, who had laid to it for all that was in him, his slight frame, was the only man that seemed to be in distress when they crossed the finish line. While their bigger and heavier rivals in the other boats were laid out, the Georgetown men kept up their spirits until they reached the boat house and then their pent up feelings gave way. Stuart broke down and cried like a child and the others seemed as heart broken as he was. They were surrounded by Georgetown men who cheered them up, and soon the reactionary stage passed. They had a bath and went to the hotel for supper.

After supper recourse was had to Stuart's room, and William R. Elmer, who comes from Kingston, N. Y., was elected as captain. He has rowed in the boat two years, having figured on No. 7 this year, and No. 1 last year. He is one of the steadiest men in the eight. There was some question of giving it to Stuart, but as he is manager for next year he insisted that some other man should have it. The election was unanimous.

The Georgetown crew will leave here tomorrow over the West Shore railroad. Only Frank Hayes, manager, and Jack Dempsey will accompany the shell to Washington, the other members of the crew going to their homes.

Dempsey Not Kicking; Wants Another Chance

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 23.—A noticeable feature of the celebration tonight was the part taken in it by the Georgetown boys.

The young men have made the acquaintance and friendship of many of the other collegians, and their hospitality is distinctly Southern. A bunch of the Georgetown men got held of their coach, Pat Dempsey, who was very reserved and sulky, because his crew had finished last in the big race. Dempsey was probably the unappetizing man in the place until the boat found him and took him to the Morgan House, where he received as hearty a send-off as he could expect. Before the night was over he had recovered his good humor. He said:

"I was certainly up against it in this race, but I am not going to kick. The boys rowed for all that was in them, and that they didn't do better was due to the fact that there were five better crews in the race. Congratulations to the victors, and may we have another chance."

PURE FOOD BILL PASSES THE HOUSE

With only seventeen dissenting votes the pure food bill passed the House today. The Senate and House conferees will now attempt to reach an agreement on the respective measures of the two houses, but definite legislation can hardly be expected before the present session comes to an end.

Before the measure was passed two bitter fights enlivened the consideration of the measure. The first was the successful effort of Mr. Sherman of New York to incorporate in the bill a section that canners shall not be compelled to label their products to weight and quantity. But if the canner does mark his products as to weight, the marking must be correct. The Sherman proposition superseded the amendment offered by Mr. Mann of Chicago, which compelled all canners to label their wares with the "approximate weight and measure."

The second disturbance was one between the "whisky" men, those representing the distilling districts where straight whisky is born, and those representing the rectifiers who color and blend the whisky. In the latter fight, Representative Stanley of Kentucky, a "straight whisky" advocate, gave the House an example of how whisky is made by the rectifiers in a second. The measure provides that coloring and blending of whiskies is permissible. Representative Sherley, of Louisville, Ky., gave an entertaining lecture on whisky doctoring in order to make it palatable.

WALKS PARIS STREETS IN A SHORT "NIGHTIE"

PARIS, June 23.—Wearing a white garment flowing to the knees, a gilt circlet and sandals, a simple life apostle known as "Meve" is a striking figure in Paris streets.

"Meve," whose real name is Joseph Salomonson, attracts a great deal of attention with his Biblical dress, unkempt yellow hair and beard and long white staff.

He has tramped all over France in this strange guise, sleeping on the ground in all weathers, and eating only vegetable food. He is fifty-three years old, and in robust health.